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| Reformation: review |  |  |
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| Overview During the Renaissance, the Roman Catholic Church faced serious problems. Popes fought wars for power and land; they lived a rich lifestyle and acted like kings instead of God’s representatives on Earth. The Church increased its fees for religious services such as marriages and baptism. In additional it also sold **indulgences**. An indulgence forgave a person for his or her sins and allowed entrance into heaven. In the 1500’s many Christians wanted to reform the Catholic Church, including Martin Luther. In protest to the sale of indulgences he wrote down 95 arguments against their sale. The arguments are known as the **Ninety-Five Theses.** He had become a leader of the **Reformation**, a movement to reform the Roman Catholic Church. **John Calvin** was another important reformer. Like Luther, Calvin believed that Christians could reach heaven only through faith in God. Calvin also believed that people were born sinners. He preached predestination, the idea that God decided long ago who should go to heaven. His followers lived strict, disciplined lives. **Calvinism** soon spread across Europe into Germany, France Scotland and England. Reformation ideas influenced the formation of the Anglican Church (in England) and prompted a number of responses from the Catholic Church (The Counter-Reformation). Key Ideas What were the main religious, political and economic causes of the Reformation?  What are the main differences between Catholics and Protestants?  What were people like Martin Luther trying to reform?  How did Lutheranism and Calvinism differ? What had they in common?  How and why did reformation ideas spread?  How did the Catholic church respond to the reformation challenge? |  | Key Vocabulary **Sacraments**  **Transubstantiation**  **Protestant**  **Catholic**  **Counter-Reformation (Catholic)**  **Council of Trent**  **Inquisition**  **Jesuits** |